

Revenue Refunder  
No. 2-48(S, G)

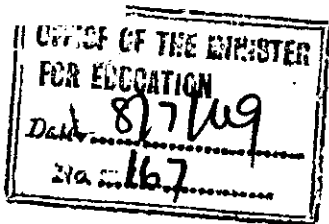
12722.  
2

Letter no. 533, dated 4.6.1949 from  
the Director of Archaeology re. the  
deputation of ~~Mr.~~ Sri. S. Srinivasachar,  
MA, BSc, Technical Assl. for training  
at New Delhi.

'K' 1. AS per G.O. dated 19.4.1949  
the deputation was sanctioned from  
16.4.49 to 18.5.49.

2. The Director of Archaeology now  
states that the course of training  
was extended by 4 ~~more~~ days more  
and hence, the official had to  
stay at Delhi up to 23.5.49 and  
requests approval to the same.

3. Subs. for orders.



KAS  
20.6.49.

4. May be approved  
H  
d/h

5. Com Secy



Minister for  
Education  
this  
6. Jtl Secy

2/7  
H  
d/h

78  
6.7.49.

8 Jtl Secy

Hwaji 8/7/49  
7/7/49  
Hwaji

Previous References.  
Archy 2-48 (8, 9)

1948  
Archy  
(Lone)

File No. 2 of 48  
Serial Nos. 16, 17

Later References

p. 916)

## General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial Nos. Two ~~Subject~~

Part B for August 1949

Subject.

Approving the over stay of Sri S. Srinivasachar at Delhi by 4 days more, upto the 23rd Aug 1949, in connection with the Conservative Course

G.O. No. 1187-8 / Archy 2-48-17 dated 30.7.49.

Mirza Nazimuddin  
24/9/49.

2

Arly

12722  
--E--

9. Draft G.O. sub<sub>2</sub> for approval.

12AP  
18.7.49.

10. For  
Jm  
20/7

20.

Jm Arly.

Jm Controller to Govt.

G.O. no. 1187-8 / Arly. 2-48.17

d. 30.7.49

Sanctions

B  
9.8.49.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

No.

533

Encl.

one + one Report  
Ed

Department of Archaeology,

Mysore, 4th June 1949

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,  
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,  
Education Department, BANGALORE

Sir,

Re: Deputation of Sri S.Srinivasachar, M.A., B.T.,  
Technical Assistant to the Director of  
Archaeology, to Delhi.

I have the honour to report for the kind information of Government that Sri S.Srinivasachar, attended the conservation course at Delhi from 16th April 1949 to 22nd May 1949. The course which was originally fixed for one month was extended by 4 days more so that Sri S.Srinivasachar had to stay at Delhi up to the 23rd May 1949. This may kindly be approved.

In this connection I enclose herewith (1) Copy of letter No.D2/49-707 dated 26th May 1949 received from the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey New Delhi and (2) copy of a report submitted by Sri S.Srinivasachar, detailing the courses of studies he attended.

Yours faithfully,

L. N. Narasimhaiah  
Ag. Director of Archaeology.

2

Letter No.D2/49-707 dated 26th May 1949 from the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, New Delhi, to the Director of Archaeology, Mysore.

Mr. Srinivasachar has attended the Conservation Course with study trips to Agra and Fatehpur Sikri from 16th April 1949, to 22nd May 1949.

"Copy"

*L. Narasimhaiah*  
Ag. Director of Archaeology

3

REPORT ON THE ~~XXXX~~ TRAINING IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION  
UNDERMENT BY ME AT DELHI DURING APRIL AND MAY,  
1949.

I left Mysore on the afternoon of 12th April, and reached Delhi on the 15th morning. The course of training in archaeological conservation started on the morning of April 16th, with an introductory talk by the Director General of Archaeology in India. Thirteen students from all over India had been deputed, of whom three were Assistant Superintendents in the Archaeological Survey of India, and seven others who were subordinates working either as Conservation Assistants or Overseers in the several circles of the Archaeological Survey of India. Although the entire period of training was confined in the original programme to about five weeks, it was extended during the last stages by four more days. The training given comprised of all aspects of archaeological conservation including the theory of structures and applied mechanics, trigonometry and mathematical calculations, the manufacture of bricks, concrete and mortar, a scientific and comprehensive study of the different kinds of stones and minerals, wood and metals, preservation of antiquities including paintings by chemical treatment, pointing, edging and grouting, survey of monuments, preparation of drawings and estimates for repairs. *These* were the outstanding subjects of class lectures. As a matter of rule, morning hours from 10 to 2 P.M. were devoted to lectures, and the batch of students were taken out every day in the afternoons and evenings to ancient monuments situated in the suburbs of Delhi. During these outings which meant a good deal of hard work and study, each one of the candidates was asked to prepare notes on the description and condition of the monuments together *The pupils were actually asked to do pointing, underpinning & grouting themselves.* with proposals for their conservation. *The monuments that the* students visited in the course of the training were so large and varied that almost every day they were beset with new problems and new experiences. It must be acknowledged that within so ostensibly short a time as six weeks, the pupils were able to acquire an unexpectedly wide experience and knowledge on archaeological conservation. The officer in charge of the

training Sri. Shankardas, was a very enthusiastic teacher and organiser, with a wide experience in conservation work himself. Sri Lakhani, the Executive Engineer in the Archaeological Survey of India and Dr. B. D. Lal, the Archaeological Chemist for the Government of India, lectured respectively on applied mechanics and archaeological chemistry while Sri. Shankardas in addition to his lectures accompanied the students on all their outings. In the course of this training, the students had the benefit of a lecture on Environmental Archaeology by Dr. Zeiner who was at Delhi at the moment prior to his departure to England. After this period of intensive training, the students were subjected to an examination - written, practical and oral. The practical examination consisted in preparing a conservation note for an ancient monument whither the batch of students were taken. The Deputy Director General of Archaeology Sri. Madhav Svarup Vats, and Sri Shankardas, the Officer in charge, conducted the oral examination. After the written examination on the 20th of May, the students were taken on a three day tour to Agra, Fatepur Sikri and Sikander, where they were shown round the great monuments of the Moghul period.

The training on the whole was far more beneficial than its duration would indicate, and the pupils returned with the feeling that an advanced course involving a still more detailed study of the several subjects would be worth having, if facilities were provided for.

It is hard to overlook certain significant facts that have emerged as a result of the transfer of archaeological conservation from the Central P.W.D. to the Archaeological Survey of India since the days of Sir John Marshall. Archaeological conservation has to-day attained the status of a highly developed science, and the experiences of the conservators all over the world in recent years have helped to bear out the statement that the ideal conservator of ancient monuments is not the professional engineer, <sup>or the Architect</sup> however well he may be qualified, but

the professional archaeologist and art-historian who has been trained in the science of conservation. In the course of our visits to monuments we could see what damages had been done to ancient monuments as pure and simple relics of India's ancient art, by the conservation work effected on them by the Central P.W.D. on principles which <sup>are entirely different from</sup> ~~run counter to~~ the methods and the technique employed by the ancients in the construction of their buildings. The Archaeological Survey of India have in recent years undertaken highly delicate and complicated repairs to ancient monuments like the Taj, the Anangapur Dam and the palaces at Fatepur Sikri. The skill and thoroughness with which repairs have been done on these monuments (which have not lost on that account anything of their ancient and original appearance, but have gained in stability and strength,) is enough proof for the time-old convention that in all places the actual work of conservation must be handed over to qualified archaeologists. This has been the settled policy of the Government of India for a long time. No lover of truth who has visited some of the ancient monuments in Mysore would hesitate to observe that what they urgently need to-day is, <sup>under</sup> ~~care~~ in theory as well as in fact by the Archaeological Department itself. The situation in Mysore State has been that the Department of Archaeology is only a consultative and recommendatory body in all matters pertaining to conservation. The quality of repairs done depends on effective supervision and direction by the Archaeological Department itself as any departure from the established principles of archaeological <sup>and historical</sup> conservation would alter the aesthetic value of ancient monuments. <sup>by the Archaeological Department</sup> ~~conservation work~~ If ~~it~~ has been done elsewhere in India with commendable success, there is every reason why this policy must be followed in our State of Mysore which is the proud home of a large number of exquisite monuments. The administrative difficulties involved in such a transfer of function from the Public Works Department to the Department of Archaeology is indeed very little when compared with the immeasurable value, historical and artistic, of the numerous monuments in whose preservation the enlightened State of Mysore, has always evinced a very keen interest.

keen interest.

*S. Primi Vasachan*

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT,  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY.  
(In charge Asst. to Director)

'copy'

*L. Narasimhaiah*

Ag. Director of Archaeology,  
Mysore.

7

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS  
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

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R e a d :-

Government Order No. E.11278-9/Archy. 2-48-9 dated 19-4-1949 sanctioning the deputation of Sri. S. Sreenivasachar and Sri.D. Nageshamurthi Rao of the Department of Archaeology for undergoing training in Archaeological Conservation at New Delhi between 16-4-1949 and 18-5-1949.

11. Letter No. 533 dated 4-6-1949 from the Director of Archaeology in Mysore stating that Sri. S. Sreenivasachar attended the Conservation Course at Delhi from 16-4-1949 to 22-5-1949 and that the course, which was originally fixed for one month, was extended by 4 days more, so that the official had to stay at Delhi upto the 23rd May 1949 and requesting approval to the same.

Order No.E. 1127-9, Archy 2-48-11

Bangalore Dated 30/7/49

A P P R O V E D.

*112. Nageshamurthi*  
*[Signature]*  
For Secretary to Government,  
Education Department.

*KAS*

To

The Director of ~~Exhkt~~ Archaeology in Mysore, Bangalore  
The Comptroller to Government.

lrm/25th.

G. R. S. App. F VI—G 2]

SUBJECT .....

Diary No. of letter replied to ..... 12722

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )  
the 194 .

Date of issue ..... 20/7/1949

Signed by ..... S. H. N.

May this be—

- (i) printed?
- (ii) treated as a standing order?
- (iii) published in the Gazette,  
English Part?
- (iv) translated?
- (v) placed at the disposal of the press?
- (vi) published in the Gazette,  
Kannada Part?

H. Srinivas

Section Archy.

File No. 2-48

Serial No. 17

Proceedings of the Government of  
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read— S. O. No. 2 11278-9

Archy. 2-48-9 dated

19.4.49 sanctioning

the deputation of Sri.

S. Srinivasachar and

Sri. D. Nagesamurthi Rao

of the Dept. of Archaeology

for undergoing training

~~Order thereon—No.~~

in Archaeological

Conservation at New

Delhi between 16.4.49

and 18.5.1949.

ii) Letter no. 533, d.

4.6.1949 from the

Director of Archaeology

in Mysore starting

that Mr. S. Srinivasachar  
attended the Convention  
course at Delhi from 16-4-49  
to 22-5-49 and that the  
course, which was originally  
fixed for one month, was  
extended by 4 days more,  
so that the official had to  
stay at Delhi up to the  
23rd May 1949 and requesting  
approval to the same.

Order no. E. 1187-2

- Dated

Approved.

For Sg. to Govt.,  
Sd/- ~~Enclosures~~  
KAS

The Director of Arty.

The Comptroller to Govt.

Copied by

Examined by